The Journal
Of Phi Rho Sigma

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OHIO GROUP AT WORK ON PRECEPTOR PLAN

Dr. Jonathan Forman, Historian of the Fraternity, has been petitioned by most of the freshmen and sophomores of Omega Chapter at Ohio State University to institute there the preceptor system which has produced good results at Psi Chapter in Denver, Colorado. Dr. Forman's form letter to prospective preceptors outlines the plan as follows:

"Through a purely voluntary agreement, one of the active chapter (student) members is assigned to a frater in urbe—a physician in practice. The student spends his spare time finding out how an office is run —'How medicine looks behind the scenes.'

"There is no formal obligation. The physician simply tries to show the medical student whatever he can about the art of medicine and the business side of running an office."

Queen Suggests Procedure

A form letter of this type is suggested by Dr. Frank Queen, AΔ, the Fraternity's Councilor for New York, who wrote on "Alumni Sponsorship For Activities" in the Tennessee Number of the JOURNAL early in 1934, as the first step to be taken in putting the preceptor plan into effect. The procedure thereafter, Dr. Queen proposes, is as follows:

"From the list of those who will be willing to help, let each undergraduate choose the one whom he thinks will be most congenial. If alumni are few, one man from each class may choose the same alumnus. Selections and invitations should come from the chapter. After each man has called on the alumnus of his choice at his office and asked him if he will be his 'advisor' and had a social chat, the chapter secretary should get out a printed letter suggesting to the alumni that it will widen the outlook of the student if he is taken occasionally to medical and social clubs, to medical group meetings, etc., by his advisor and outlining what the chapter officers hope will be accomplished by the plan." An excerpt from a letter of this nature, sent out by Dr. Ralph W. Danielson, Ψ, for Psi Chapter, illustrates Dr. Queen's suggestion:

Sample Follow-Up Letter

"It is hoped that in this team the alumnus may widen the student's perspective and that the student may be somewhat of a host whenever the sponsor or his family visit the house. In carrying out this idea some of the sponsors have taken their boy to their medical club or other medical meeting, to their home for dinner or a party, to a surgical operation, to a football game, or to see an interesting private case. Some pairs plan research or a medical paper together. Others may

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A. M. A. LUNCHEON NOTICE

The Phi Rho Sigma luncheons held during A. M. A. meetings each June have become recognized annual social functions of Chapter International. It is well that this should be so because so many members of Chapter International are not so located as to have contact with active chapters and these yearly get-together affairs afford an opportunity of renewing fraternity associations, of meeting members of the Executive Council, and of becoming again, if only for an hour, active participants in the affairs of Phi Rho Sigma.

The next A. M. A. Convention will be held at Atlantic City in June. It will be unique in that the Canadian Medical Association will meet conjointly with the A. M. A., and this gathering will unquestionably bring together the greatest number of medical men ever assembled in one city at any time. It will be an unusual opportunity for Phi Rho's from both Canada and the United States to get together. We ask that all members who plan to go to Atlantic City keep this luncheon in mind. Further details as to the time and place of the meeting will be given in subsequent issues of the JOURNAL.

Norman Macneill, P, Councilor for Pennsylvania, will act as chairman of the committee on arrangements for the June luncheon.

—Ralph W. Elliott,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MEDICAL FRATERNITIES BENEFITED BY MERGER

Omega Upsilon Phi, medical fraternity, has amalgamated with Phi Beta Pi, another national medical fraternity, the *Quarterly* of the latter organization stated in the November, 1934 number. First considered in May, 1933, the *Quarterly* says, the merger was announced in the Alumni Bulletin and the Fall Bulletin of Phi Beta Pi for 1934. While only one active chapter—at Temple University—had been gained at that time, the *Quarterly* continues, it was hoped that the chapters of Omega Upsilon Phi at Cincinnati and Bellevue would be revived, and efforts were being made toward that end. The *Quarterly* points out, however, that the amalgamation has strengthened the fraternity's groups in various places, there being between three and four thousand Omega Upsilon Phi alumni.

"The amalgamation naturally suggests

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WHITEHEAD OPTIMISTIC ON SPONSOR SYSTEM

[Editor's Note: Preceptorship—its essentials and possibilities—was one of the chapter problems debated during the Round Table Discussion which took place at the national convention of the Fraternity in Minneapolis last Fall. The paper read by Dr. Richard W. Whitehead, Ψ, Councilor for Colorado, on this plan is here presented.]

The subject of preceptorship might be discussed from a number of points of view, but I propose to limit the discussion largely to a plan which we instituted this past year at Psi Chapter.

It seems with the development of medicine, associated with the scientific side of it, there has been coincident with that a loss in the art of medicine, on the part of the medical graduate. The individual is becoming more of a mechanic when he graduates, having lost that art which the man who learned his medicine under a preceptor had developed to a high degree.

I cannot tell you how this plan will work. I merely can tell you what the plan is and what we think has been accomplished this far. And whatever credit there is due for the inception of the plan goes to Dr. R. W. Danielson, an alumnus of Psi Chapter, who was responsible for the idea in the first place.

Psi Broaches Matter To Alumni

In brief, the plan was mentioned to the alumni of Psi Chapter and we sent out some ninety letters, receiving about thirty replies. I think that is a pretty good percentage. They were sent stamped envelopes, too. I might hand around some of these. It is a form letter, sent out last October 14th, with a place for comments below. The letter follows:

Dear Frater:

Last year certain of the alumni, believing that a potentially valuable feature of the Fraternity was not being utilized, proposed a plan for the development of a closer relationship between the graduate members and students, which would be to their mutual advantage.

It was proposed that this relationship might be made personal and friendly through the establishment of some sort of sponsorship. The sponsor might act largely as an advisor to the student, during the latter's first two years. In the student's junior and senior years, he might widen the outlook and experience of the student by taking him to medical and social clubs, and to medical meetings. The student might bring the Fraternity closer to the alumnus by giving personal notice of meetings, dances, and smokers, and by acting as host when the alumnus and his wife come to the house.

The national secretary, Dr. Ralph Elliott,

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Whitehead Address

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was informed that this plan has been proposed, and he expressed himself as being whole-heartedly in favor of it. The active chapter is hopeful that the plan can be started this fall. If sufficient alumni favor this scheme, it will be put into operation. In order to expedite matters, may we receive your reply to the following questions by October 18th? If the plan is put into operation, and you are selected to act as a sponsor, a member of the upper classes will introduce your student to you.

Fraternally yours,

(Richard W. Whitehead.)

1. Do you favor the plan?
2. Would you be willing to act as a sponsor or advisor?
3. Inasmuch as there are more alumni than students, would you favor giving preference to the older alumni?
4. What Suggestions Have You?

The replies received from the men were very interesting, because a great many of them favored the establishment of such a plan, and they were asked if they were willing to act as sponsors or advisors.

Plan To Be Voluntary With Student

There were also some important suggestions made, which were very helpful to us in the further carrying out of the plan. For instance, one man brought it very plainly to our attention that this thing should be entirely voluntary on the part of the student; that we should not assign one particular man to be his advisor—if he did not want to be advised he did not need to be advised. I think that should be made plain. It is just as hard for us to try to advise an individual who does not want to be advised, as it was to try to force prohibition down the throats of the American people.

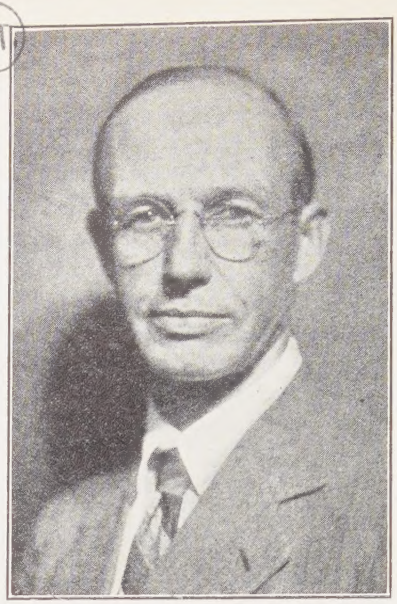
There are about twenty men who are acting as advisors to the students, and as you would naturally expect, it is working well in some instances, and in others it is not working at all. That is what we expected, but I think it will be helpful to a great many men. We hope to carry it along for a number of years longer before we can decide definitely whether it is going to be worth while.

Beginners Contact Men in Practice

For instance, it helps students who are beginning their work in the freshman year to talk with men who are in practice. The man who is in practice can help that student in many ways. The student frequently does not understand why he is studying certain things; why he is working with frog muscles when he is later going to be working with the human being; why he is learning all these details in histology, et cetera. The doctor can be very helpful in getting him oriented as to why those things are important.

I think this man may have another value in that, in many instances he may bring the alumnus closer to the chapter than he has been heretofore.

Attend ΦΡΣ luncheon at Atlantic City session of A.M.A.



DR. GROVER C. PENBERTHY

MICHIGAN BODY ELECTS PENBERTHY PRESIDENT

Dr. Grover C. Penberthy, Z, associate professor of surgery in the Wayne University medical school, is president-elect of the Michigan State Medical Society for 1935-1936.

"Besides the successful pursuit of his professional duties," The Journal of the Society for October, 1934, remarks, "Dr. Penberthy has found time to devote to the interests of the profession of both Wayne County and the State of Michigan, and when the time comes, a year hence, to occupy the president's chair, he will bring to his new duties an experience that will be invaluable to the Michigan State Medical Society."

Graduating from the University of Michigan in 1910, the Journal reports, Dr. Penberthy served his internship in the New York City Hospital from 1910 to 1913. In the latter year he went to Detroit, where he has been in practice up to the present, taking time out to serve as military surgeon in the army from 1917 to 1919. He is past-president of both the Detroit Academy of Medicine and the Academy of Surgery.

In addition to his professorial duties at Wayne University, Dr. Penberthy is non-resident lecturer in the medical school of the University of Michigan, as well as extramural lecturer in the university's post-graduate school. He is surgical director of the Children's Hospital of Michigan; associate surgeon in Harper and Herman Kiefer hospitals, Detroit; surgeon in the Michigan Mutual Hospital; and consulting surgeon in Detroit Receiving Hospital.

Register at ΦΡΣ booth, A. M. A. Meeting, June 10-14.

OPPENHEIMER QUIZZES FACULTY ON POLICIES

[Editor's Note: The following paragraphs are taken from the replies made by members of the faculty of the Emory University School of Medicine in answer to the question, "What two things should the teacher keep in mind in the instruction of medical students?" The question was asked by Dr. Russell H. Oppenheimer, XB, dean of the School, who has selected these excerpts "to illustrate variation of thought and expression."]

The teacher should aim to develop a scientific attitude of mind in the student. I believe that a lecture can be presented in such a way as to make a student think for himself. By thinking for oneself we of course mean correct or logical thought processes that lead to valid conclusions. A good lecturer in my opinion is one who teaches the student indirectly the principles of inductive and deductive reasoning.

Give a student more clinical responsibility with a review by the instructor of his conclusions and his method of arriving at such conclusions, pointing out errors of reasoning.

Arouse in his students in his teaching a curiosity to know more about the subject and an interest in the subject that will act as a stimulus long after the course is done.

No finer method of teaching has as yet been devised than the Socratic method; that is, to lead the idea out of the student by appropriate questioning. It requires more patience of the teacher, but it impresses facts and methods upon the student.

The teacher should attempt to inculcate in the student an attitude of carefulness and accuracy in laboratory manipulation, mental alertness, and the ability to marshall facts and from them draw a conclusion. He should not attempt to place the greatest possible number of bare facts before the student and try to make him remember them.

The next thing that I deem of considerable importance is to teach the student to think, to reason problems out for himself and to do things for himself because no one ever really knows a thing until "they do it with their own hands and with their own brains."

Make the subject interesting. Give the student a chance to think and express himself, and then make corrections.

The teacher should attempt by careful consideration and thought to present his subject to the student in such manner as not only to arouse his interest, but also to instill the desire to become thoroughly familiar with it. To do this it must be shown the student wherein lies the importance of his mastery of each division of the subject and wherein his usefulness as a physician will be increased by such study. The medical student has time and

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• CHAPTER NEWS •

ALPHA IOTA CHAPTER

University of Manitoba

Aided by a new residence, the Chapter has succeeded in pledging eight of the finest men in first year. These, with three or four other prospects, the Chapter president writes, promised to make the initiation "the most notable in our short career."

Dr. George Stevens, president of the American Hospital Association and superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital, recently spoke to the members in one of the fireside talks.

Internships for 1935-1936 have been posted as follows: Harry Fitton, '36, and Rondeau Jarrott, '36, St. Boniface Hospital, St. Boniface, Manitoba; Archie Hardyment, '36, Misericordia Hospital, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Joseph McCammon, '36, Winnipeg General Hospital; and Alfred Warren, '36, Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Chapter is planning complete revision of its by-laws.

Among the alumni, John Ganshorn, '32, has married and returned to Rochester, Minnesota, to continue his work at the Mayo Clinic; John Moyse, '32, is doing well in Surrey, England, where he plans to remain indefinitely; Frank Malcolm, '30, has started practice in Dauphin, Manitoba, after doing postgraduate work in England; Raymond Barrett, '33, is with the Pioneer Mines in British Columbia; John Burch, '33, has accepted a municipal position at Colgate, Saskatchewan; John Munroe, '33, is with his wife and son in Enderby, British Columbia, where he is in practice; John Maclean, '34, is the Senior in Urology at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; and Robert Moffatt, '34, has started practice at Grandview, Manitoba.

CHI EPSILON CHAPTER

University of Tennessee

Dr. Elias P. Lyon, Grand President of Phi Rho Sigma and Dean of the University of Minnesota Medical School, visited the Chapter on November 1, 1934, and was the principal speaker at the Founders' Day dinner held at the chapter house. An informal discussion and smoker was held after the dinner so that the alumni, as well as the active members, might have the privilege of talking with Dr. Lyon. Among those present was Dr. O. W. Hyman, administrative officer of the Memphis branch of the University of Tennessee.

Dr. Samuel W. Donaldson, Editor of the JOURNAL, gave an illustrated lecture on the history and present program of Phi Rho Sigma at a smoker held in the chapter house on December 5, 1934. Dr. Donaldson was in Memphis to attend the annual session of the Radiological Society of North America.

Joseph Chisholm, Convention delegate, has been elected president of the Chapter; T. K. Mahan is vice president; J. L. Van Hooser, treasurer; R. G. Nichols, secretary; T. G. Burch, senior warden; and C. H. Heywood, junior warden. The by-laws have been amended to provide for the election of all officers for terms of six months only. Reelection is contingent upon fulfillment of duties.

RHO CHAPTER

Jefferson Medical College

During a successful rushing season, Rho Chapter pledged eight men and acquired a new brother in Donald Airey, '36, who joined from Wake Forest University in North Carolina. A Homecoming Smoker took place on the evening of September 24, 1934, with a gratifying number of alumni present, and much optimism for the success of the Chapter was expressed in the talks given by several of the guests.

A chapter dance for members and pledges on October 13 initiated the social season and was voted a very enjoyable affair by all who attended.

The annual Alumni-Student Smoker held on November 5 with a large number in attendance, did much to weld the bond between alumni and students more firmly. The welcoming address was delivered by Brother Burke, and several of the graduates were heard from during the evening.

Last year Rho Chapter lost by graduation the following men: Michael Bolus, George W. R. Bowie, Frank D. Conole, Elmer R. Place, Ovid F. Pomerleau, Joseph P. Robinson, Jr., and Michael Vaccaro. Frank Conole received honorable mention in the competition for the Surgery Prize.

Initiation ceremonies took place on December 15, 1934, eight men being taken into the Chapter. A house dance followed the ritual.

ALPHA KAPPA CHAPTER

University of Rochester

After completing a successful rushing season during which eleven men were pledged, the Chapter held its annual Fall Formal Dance, with 36 active members and alumni in attendance.

The 1934-'35 series of fireside talks was opened on November 22 when Dr. Oliver R. McCoy, an alumni member of the Chapter and Assistant Professor of Bacteriology in the Rochester Medical School, spoke on parasitology.

Dwight Clark, '36, and Tom Bourn, '37, have received fellowships in the Department of Vital Economics and will do research work in nutrition and endocrinology.

MU CHAPTER

University of Iowa

The Chapter has pledged the following men: Vern Heiman, Fred Tingwald, Ross Randall, Raymond Borsheim, Harold Norris, Ronald Hughes, Stewart Jackson, William Moore, and J. H. Brinkman, and recently initiated Chester Samuelson, William Kruckenberg, and Edward Bleumendahl.

Approximately 75 couples attended the Fall party held in the chapter house on November 24, 1934. Among the guests were Dr. Kinkade, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Peterson, and Dr. Waring, and the Phi Rho Sigma members and others on the University Hospital staff. Dr. and Mrs. Travis and Dr. and Mrs. Kinkade were the chaperons.

CLUB OPENS NEW CAMPAIGN

The Interfraternity Club of Chicago has opened a development campaign with a three-fold objective: To acquaint the 25,000 college fraternity alumni living in the Chicago area with the objectives and purposes of the Club, as a step toward strengthening the ties of college fraternity spirit; to make the Club a clearing house for fraternity alumni information; and to draw up a practical, working plan of obtaining employment for college fraternity men who have difficulty in making the contacts necessary in finding the jobs to which they are best suited.

Speaking of the second objective, the Club *News Service* says, "The responsibilities of keeping up-to-date information on fraternity men and their correct addresses has been shouldered by the Interfraternity Club, in a frank bid for cooperation addressed to the national officers of Greek Letter fraternities." When the information service is completed, the *News Service* reports, there "will be an energetic request to have all fraternity interests use this valuable facility of the Interfraternity Club."

The employment project is strengthened by the experience Louis E. Leverone, president of the Club, gained in providing an employment clearing house for the alumni of Phi Gamma Delta and for Dartmouth men in Chicago, and in establishing sources of employment help for his fraternity brothers in 112 cities and towns throughout the United States and Canada, the *News Service* states.

Attend ΦPΣ luncheon at Atlantic City session of A. M. A.

FRATERNITY MERGER

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reflections on the value of such procedure among medical fraternities," the *Quarterly* comments editorially. "It is no secret," the editorial continues, "that most medical educators have recognized for a long time that there are too many medical fraternities in our medical schools with unfortunate and unnecessary competitive strain in the face of restricted enrollments." In conclusion it states: "A smaller number of medical fraternities would have a much better influence in the profession and among undergraduates than the large number at present attempting to carry along. The merger of Omega Upsilon Phi and Phi Beta Pi is an important step in the current medical fraternity problem and it is to be hoped that it is only a forerunner of several other similar moves."

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DR. WALTER M. SIMPSON, Z, 3023, Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio.
DR. MARSHALL STEWART, A, Brennecke Clinic, 323 Main St., Aurora, Ill.

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THIS journal is published by the Fraternity with the hope that it will be read by every living member and in an attempt to interpret the life of the medical student and the work of the Fraternity to the individual alumnus.

THE DELINQUENCY BUGABOO

Financial delinquency among fraternity members appears to be one of the most vital questions now before the national officers of the organizations and the authorities of the universities at which the chapters are situated. A recent ruling at the University of Michigan states that if at the end of the present school year the members who have been active during the year owe the house as much as two hundred dollars, or if the house has outstanding bills payable for as much as five hundred dollars, it shall not open at the beginning of the next school term.

Phi Chi Suggests Remedy

This action is purely local in its effect, but the situation it is meant to control is apparently nation-wide. Thus an editorial from the Phi Chi *Quarterly* (medical) says, "In recent years it has been difficult for many chapter treasurers to collect bills from the chapter members. If all universities would follow the examples of the universities of Indiana, Montana, Pennsylvania State, Rhode Island, Ohio State, and Colorado, who withhold the degree for graduation until all obligations of the graduate to the fraternity or sorority are paid, the active chapters would have little or no financial difficulty in establishing credit. The members of the fraternity who eat, sleep, and use the furniture at the expense of the prompt paying members would soon be eliminated if they felt they would not receive their diplomas until they had arranged for the payment of their debts. The real responsibility, however, for the collection rests on the shoulders of each chapter treasurer and he cannot delegate this function.

Don't Extend Credit, Is Advice

"Another editorial in the *Quarterly* of Phi Beta Pi Medical Fraternity, by D. D. Turnacliff, M. D., Supreme Councillor, reads as follows: "If a chapter is to be successful, its finances must be in order or within a short time there can be no chapter. It is admirable to aid your brother but do it with CASH and not with CREDIT. In other words if a chapter wishes to pay a brother's board or room or dues, do not lend it to him by carrying the charge on the books, but collect it first from the other members willing to contribute, or by assessment against the chapter as a whole, or pay it out of your student aid fund."

The *Centaur* of Alpha Kappa Kappa contains the following contribution to the editorial column: "Red ink ruins the majority of chapters who fade away into inactivity and later dissolution. Excellent chapters do not countenance even a pink discoloration in their account. An active chapter with sound business heads at the helm, is able to carry on solvent chapter finances. Too often the men who carry on a good business for the chapter graduate and the deluxe state of affairs bursts like a soap bubble. An alumni advisory committee is absolutely necessary to maintain a solvent chapter. Even a district deputy and one or more alumni to check the chapter's financial condition will prove to you, the chapter and the national officers, that the old bromide 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure' applies to your chapter—if you are in debt get out, if you are out stay out."

It will be well for all chapter officers to study the above-quoted comments from men who have arrived at their conclusions after a thorough study of the problem of their own groups.

Need Realistic Chapter Management

The time when people lived above their incomes belongs to another era. The business of running a chapter house successfully or of running a chapter without a house is excellent training and should be done in a matter-of-fact way. At times it may become necessary to be "hard-boiled" but this is true wherever responsibility is placed and it is time for those in responsible positions to realize it.

Some chapters have always been good in all ways, others have been "wobbly" but fortunate enough to have enough good men to keep them as going concerns. If you are guilty of allowing your chapter to fold up for financial reasons, you will always be sorry for the part you played in its downfall.

Indebtedness Can Ruin Morale

You may rest assured that if your chapter is sound financially you have a good chapter. The national officers never worry as long as chapters pay their dues promptly, but as soon as their payments become delinquent, that is an ominous warning that they have started on the down-grade, and will soon be having difficulties other than financial. When a chapter is deeply in debt others hear about it, and soon all students know the truth; rushing becomes difficult and pledging next to impossible. Financial laxity is the beginning of a loss of interest in general, loss of spirit, and a general let-down in concerted rushing. A good rushing chairman cannot put on the whole show. When rushing and pledging are influenced by tales of indebtedness your rushees have heard, then your good name is besmirched and it will take years to regain your former prestige.

Bankruptcy Follows Long Delinquency

The common run of ordinary "dead beats" often obtain credit with no intention of paying, but colleges have always been run on a cash and carry basis. Students do not go to college and expect to graduate without making some provision for financing their way (at least worthwhile men do not). Student rooming houses and boarding halls collect bills when due and in turn pay the merchants who have extended credit to them. In this manner they continue to stay in business year after year. Fraternities which allow bills to become delinquent will not stay in business very long for the reason that they show exceedingly poor business management and poor judgment when they allow a man to remain in the house as a parasite until he graduates.

Records will show that very little is collected after the man leaves school, and the same records will also show that where a house is in bad financial straits there is enough outstanding on its books to liquidate the indebtedness.

Officers Are Usually To Blame

Nine times out of ten when a chapter or its members get deeply into debt the officers are to blame. It is apparent that men are elected to office who are incompetent and not leaders; otherwise they would exercise the powers invested in them rather than shirk a duty because it is distasteful, or "go easy" with someone in a spirit of friendliness. Too often a chapter elects a treasurer because he needs the money the office will pay him and not because of his ability or because he is a conscientious worker for the good of the fraternity. Thus the members not only help finance the man through school but allow him to waste their own money by injudicious expenditures; by wasteful methods of allowing the help to supervise the buying; often by dividing commissions with dishonest merchants; and, above all, by failure to collect money when due. It never seems to occur to them to impeach him and select another, who possibly needs the money just as badly, and thereby save their own pocketbooks.

Inform Pledge of Money Requirements

When a man is pledged he has a right to know the financial requirements to be met when he becomes a member. You not only get yourself into trouble, but also the pledge when you continue to dodge the issue of finances by either failing to mention money matters to him or when you do and are very careful not to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Then, too, when you use high pressure methods to pledge a man not financially able to belong to a fraternity, you do him a great injustice. If his account is carried on the books, others feel entitled to enjoy the same privilege, and exercise it.

The man who is unable to pay then be-

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The Delinquency Bugaboo

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comes a liability to the chapter, which, itself, soon becomes a liability instead of an asset to the fraternity as a whole, to its individual members, and to the school where it is located.

A chapter as a group which does not encourage a regard for personal honesty, established credit, high social standards, and good scholarship is sure to go "on the rocks."

The answer to the situation is a carefully prepared budget, selection of a competent house manager or treasurer, concerted cooperation with the officers to force delinquents to pay, cancellation of membership if payment is not made, and consultation with your alumni advisors at frequent intervals instead of waiting until they are required to step in and attempt to salvage the wreckage.

Of the members of those houses which are in the red we wish to ask one question: "If you were holding a position as manager for a successful business firm, just how long would you keep your job if you managed its affairs as you do those of your chapter?"

A SOLUTION FOR DELINQUENCY

It seems to me that the time has come for our Fraternity to give serious consideration to INTERNAL GROWTH.

A survey reveals that we have a splendid group of chapters that are always good—year in and year out. They contribute much to the student life and are looked upon by their faculties as organizations of great service to the school administrations. They have wholesome ideals which are promptly inculcated into the new members—everyone pays what he promises; the treasurer takes his job seriously and does his work honestly; and money collected for one purpose is never misappropriated for another.

Then there is a group of chapters which are in-and-outers. They have no permanent policy or program and no traditions of value are regularly passed on. Most of the time they are up but some of the time they are down.

Finally, there is a small group of chapters that are always down. They seldom pay Grand Chapter dues and most of the special operating costs of the "Grand Council Fund" are expended on trying to build up these worthless groups. They have been with us for years—always the same groups. In every instance the school administration has shown no interest in the character of its students—character building is not a function of these schools. They are merely "doctor-factories."

In my opinion the time has come to admit our failure and withdraw the charters of these chapters. There seemed to be a very definite tendency to agree with me at the Executive Council meeting. A sentiment has been expressed that the way to go about this is to cancel the memberships of all actives who display a willingness to let their chapters die. So instead of withdrawing a charter, all delinquent members would be expelled.

This is a serious question and the Grand Chapter Office would welcome your suggestions.—JONATHAN FORMAN, Ω.

COUNCILORS NAMED

The Executive Council has appointed Fred M. Smith, Γ, Councilor for Iowa, and Phil M. Lewis, Σ, Special Councilor for Tennessee.

Preceptorship in Ohio

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work out a stunt for a smoker or an idea for the betterment of the fraternity. The alumnus could suggest interesting or unusual books, or talk about interneships or many other extracurricular subjects. The opportunities are many.

"Won't you take the initiative to invite your boy down to your office or stop by the house to meet him? The actives are always glad to have you drop by for a meal or a visit.

"It is not necessary to make this a burden; a chat or two each year will be appreciated by the active for more than you imagine."

Active To Be Sponsor's Personal Host

Dr. Queen's final proposal is that "Each active must be instructed that he in turn is expected to notify his sponsor or advisor of every chapter event and to ask him to attend. He is expected to act as host to the alumnus when he is at the chapter house and should specifically have his advisor together with his wife as house dinner guests one or two times during the year."

Discussing the preceptor system in a general article on chapter management in the above-mentioned number of the JOURNAL, Dr. Forman expresses the opinion that "In this way, the Fraternity contributes to the student's education in a way that is supplementary to the work of the faculty, because the curriculum is devoted to the sciences which, at best, can only be a background for the art of medicine."

Forman Suggests Another Benefit

Dr. Forman presents another advantage of the plan by pointing out that "As these boys assemble in groups within or without the fraternity lodge for 'bull sessions,' conversation naturally turns to the relative value of the various members' experience under different preceptors, so that each will get the cream of the other's experiences. In this way each chapter member gets a composite picture of medicine as it is actually practiced in the community in which the medical school is located."

The alumnus, also, will profit by the plan, Dr. Queen believes, for he "will gain from being in more close contact with the students, from the stimulus of student thought, and from the responsibility undertaken. In place of the chapter being an impersonal group, to him it will be, in addition, the home of one specific person. Chapter relationships will thus gain by each alumnus having a specific host when he is at the chapter house."

[It is the opinion of the Editor that this plan should be considered by every chapter of the Fraternity and that contact be made with local alumni in order that similar plans, suitable to both the alumni and active members, might be worked out.]

O. S. U. SCHEDULES REUNION

The 101st Annual Founder's Day Clinics of the Medical College of Ohio State University will be held in Columbus on Friday and Saturday, March 1 and 2, 1935. The purpose of the clinics is not only to serve as a reunion but to enter more fully into the field of post-collegiate education. Consequently, the program includes speeches by men of national reputation, symposiums by various research and clinical departments, and class reunions and fraternity banquets.

Among the speakers scheduled to appear is Dr. Russell H. Oppenheimer, XB, dean of the Emory University School of Medicine, who will discuss "The Doctor's Place in Modern Economic and Social Life." Dr. Oppenheimer has accepted an invitation to attend the Phi Rho Sigma reunion benquet on the evening of the second day.

The committee in charge of the reunion includes Dr. Russell G. Means, Dr. Jonathan Forman, Dr. S. A. Hatfield, and Dr. H. M. Platter, and on the program committee are Dr. Harry Reinhart, chairman, Dr. L. L. Bigelow, Dr. G. I. Nelson, and Dr. L. H. VanBuskirk, all of Omega Chapter. Dr. Forman has also been appointed Historian to collect supplemental records and other medical appurtenances of historical value to be included in the two volumes which are contemplated to supplement the One Hundred Year Book of the Ohio State University College of Medicine.

Attend ΦPΣ luncheon at Atlantic City session of A.M.A.

Oppenheimer Query

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patience only for those phases of a study which he feels will aid him to become a better practitioner.

The first duty is to facilitate the acquisition of necessary facts by the student. To fulfill this, I believe the instructor must have a clear conception of the relationship which his particular course of study bears to the whole objective. He must never believe that the significance or importance of his subject eclipses or transcends that of the main objective. If he does he may tend to develop pharmacologists, anatomists, etc., and not be contributing to the development of the practicing physician.

Make the boy *think:* make him see the relationship of what he learned in his pre-clinical years to the case in hand—explain various phenomena observed in terms of basic principles of embryology, histology, gross anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc.; make him think what end he wishes to achieve in treatment, and what medication will do that and how.

Keep in mind the difference in viewpoint of student and teacher as based on experience, etc. Don't take for granted that the student has basic knowledge of the subject and go directly into advanced details.

The second most important thing is to adopt the attitude of being truly inter-

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WITH THE ALUMNI
HERE . . THERE and EVERYWHERE

Frederick E. Dilley, K, who has for several years been in Chefoo, Shantung Province, China, is home on furlough. He will make his headquarters in Cleveland for the next few months and will devote most of his time to clinical work throughout the eastern section of the country.

Dr. Harold S. Hulbert, Z, is consulting psychiatrist of the Gary Child Guidance Clinic of the Gary, Indiana, public schools. He can be heard speaking on Mental Hygiene and Child Guidance every Friday at 1 p. m., C.S.T., over station WIND, Gary, Indiana.

Dr. Jonathan Forman, Ω, addressed the Toledo Academy of Medicine on December 21, 1934. His subject was "Food Atophy."

Dr. W. H. Miller, Ω, of Columbus, spoke on "The Use of X-Ray in General Practice" before the Athens (Ohio) County Medical Society, December 3, 1934.

Dr. Martin L. Helfrich, Ω, of Galion, Ohio, was elected president of the Crawford County Medical Society at its session of December 10, 1934. Dr. Eugene F. McCampbell, Γ, of Columbus, spoke on "The Treatment of Diabetes" at the same meeting. Dr. McCampbell, who was formerly dean of the Ohio State University college of medicine, has been named president of the Columbus Bureau of Medical Economics, official agency of the Columbus Academy of Medicine in business matters. Dr. Russell G. Means, Ω, is secretary-treasurer of the Bureau, and Dr. V. A. Dodd and Dr. R. W. Kissane, both of Omega Chapter, are trustees.

Dr. George I. Nelson, M, of Columbus, addressed the local medical society of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, at a dinner meeting held in the Globe Hotel on December 4, 1934. His topic was "Heart Conditions."

Dr. Louis J. Karnosh, K, was the guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Columbus (Ohio) Academy of Medicine, held on December 17, 1934. Dr. Karnosh discussed "The Insanities of Genius."

Dr. Charles D. Blassingame, XE, was married on December 18, 1934. Dr. Blassingame is associate professor of otorhinolaryngology at the University of Tennessee and president of the Tennessee Academy of Otolaryngology.

Dr. Fred R. Harper, Z, is associated with the Thomas-Davis Clinic of Tucson, Arizona. The Clinic's practice is limited to surgery and surgical diagnosis.

Dr. B. R. Kirklin, Π, of the Mayo Clinic, participated in a symposium held during the joint session of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals and the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, the session being part of the Annual Congress on Medical Education and Medical Licensure which took place in the Palmer House, Chicago, on February 18 and 19. Dr. Kirklin, who is secretary of the American Board of Radiology, gave "The Point of View of the Radiologist" in regard to the question, "Should the Practice of Radiology, Pathology, and the Administration of Anesthetics Be Limited to Those Who are Licensed to Practice Medicine?"

Dr. Wesley Bourne, AΓ, of McGill University, is joint recipient with Dr. Bernard B. Raginsky, also of McGill University, of the prize award of the British Journal of Anaesthesia, London, England, for the best research contribution in that field during 1934. The subject of the research which won the award, open for competition throughout the British Empire, was "Vinyl Ether and Its Effects on the Normal and Impaired Liver."

Dr. Wiley Sams, Z, is now located at 310 Ingraham Building, Miami, Florida. His practice is limited to dermatology and syphilology. Dr. Walter Hotchkiss, Z, and Dr. Russell Laymon, Z, are also in Miami, the former doing ear, nose, and throat work and the latter being in general practice.

Dr. Dwight C. Sigworth, Γ, has been elected president of the Harbor Branch of the Los Angeles County Medical Association for 1935. Dr. Ralph B. Eusden, I, was president during 1934.

Dr. Clarence H. Nelson, AZ, has recently been appointed resident in medicine at the Los Angeles County General Hospital. He was previously resident in pathology in the same institution.

Dr. Maurice L. Tainter, AZ, associate professor of pharmacology at Stanford University, gave a popular medical lecture at Lane Hospital, San Francisco, on February 1. He discussed dinitrophenol in the control of obesity. Dr. Tainter is the discoverer of this treatment.

Dr. Irving S. Cutter, I, dean of the Northwestern University Medical School, dedicated the new $1,500,000 University of Maryland Hospital at Baltimore.

Dr. Bernard Fantus, B, for several months has been editing a section on therapeutics in the A. M. A. Journal. His subject is "Therapy at Cook County Hospital."

Dr. Joseph C. Doane, AΦ, recently addressed the National Society for the Advancement of Gastro Enterology.

Register at ΦPΣ booth, A.M.A. Meeting, June 10-14.

BOOK REVIEWS

Manual of Radiological Technique: By LeRoy Sante, M.D., Professor of Radiology, St. Louis University School of Medicine; Radiologist to St. Louis City Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, St. Louis. Edwards Bros., Ann Arbor, Mich., 1934.

The author in his preface clearly states his purpose of producing a flexible, simple, yet comprehensive manual which may serve as a text for training technicians and as a guide to the general profession in making requests for Radiological examinations. His intentions are well carried out.

After a brief historical review the practical aspects of electricity and the production and character of X-rays are developed in logical, easily understood language. Several gaps in the older manuals are closed by adequate discussion of the more recent developments such as line focus and rotating target tubes and ionization methods of measurement.

Chapters V to VIII deal with calibrating the X-ray machine, essential factors in Radiography, Radiographic procedure and dark room technique. These chapters present the bare essentials of a great amount of material but are sufficient for the foundation work of technical training. The author wisely reduces this oft repeated material to concise form and reserves the last 104 of the 157 pages for Chapter IX and the discussion of standard positions. In this portion of the manual an agreeable form of presentation is adopted. This consists of: positioning of the tube and film, positioning of the patient, immobilization and average exposure. Then follows a short description of what should appear on the film and the particular value of the projection in question.

The procedures described are grouped: upper and lower extremities, skull, jaw, teeth, face, nasal sinuses, mastoids, spine, pelvis, chest, gastro-intestinal tract and gall bladder, urinary tract, pregnancy and pneumoperitoneum.

Sound clinical advice is found in the instructions to handle injured persons carefully, particularly when the cervical region is involved. This caution is all too frequently neglected in technique manuals and while much may be left to the dictates of common sense, too much emphasis cannot be placed on the gentle and careful handling of injured and often unconscious patients.

The handling of the material dealing with skull, sinus, and mastoid examinations is particularly good.

One misses the methods of foreign body localization and radiographic mensuration, and plain film addicts may object to the emphasis on screen technique. However, by the inclusion of note pages and the adoption of the lithoprinting method the author has made provision for alteration or additions as desired.

Long lists of exposure tables are conspicuous by their absence. This is an excellent omission, since the factors used in different laboratories vary considerably.

The manual is profusely illustrated and the reproductions are often supplemented by line drawings. It should be a valuable aid to anyone performing technical procedures.—John M. Barnes, Z.

Oppenheimer Query

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ested in the problems which arise in the minds of the student. To appear really interested and to painstakingly assist in the analysis of the problems, even though they may be simple, is a great incentive to thoroughness and zeal of study on the part of the student.

Remember that medical students are embryo doctors, their minds are open and eager to learn, and the impressions and facts obtained at this period of their development are most lasting. The responsibility of his work in the future depends, largely, upon the attitude of and the instruction received from his professors.

Patience with his pupils. By patience, I wish to imply that things which seem simple and self-evident to the school physician are complex to the student or pupil, and that various pupils have slower working minds than others, and that discretion and indulgence must be exercised in dealing with the average medical student.

The second factor to be considered, in my opinion, is that the student has other subjects to be learned and the man who attempts to make a specialist of each of his students in the field he practices, thereby attempting to cover the entire field in detail in the course of a few lectures, will find that most of the information he gives has passed over the student's head and has given little benefit. A few basic principles, well fixed in the student's mind, will be of much greater value than a wide generalization which is quickly forgotten.

A teacher should know his subject. Students soon lose interest in a talk given by a man who flounders around, repeats, and is uncertain about what he is saying.

Simplicity and forcefulness in presenting his subject matter with an effort at all times to stress the importance of the *subject* which is being taught rather than an attempt on the part of the teacher to exhibit his particular knowledge of the subject.

In the medical school of today where time is so limited and material to be given so voluminous, there is a tendency toward the giving of fact and information only. Since a medical student is to be a detective, a detective of disease, a diagnostician, an aid to nature in healing, he must be taught in the way of the true scientist. He must be taught to know how and when to be meticulous, how to make unbiased observations and that a conclusion should be reached only after all aspects of a subject have been considered.

In presenting a medical or surgical subject, a general survey of the subject should be given with a summary of the various theories or plans of treatment applicable to a given subject, but a concise and detailed plan of one form of treatment should be given for each disease, one that

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CHAPTER ETERNAL

DR. JOHN CARMACK
Killed Wednesday, December 5th

Dr. John W. Carmack, II, was killed instantly on December 5, 1934, when an airplane in which he was traveling crashed near Richmond, Indiana, when the pilot attempted to land on an unlighted field. The accident, in which two other passengers lost their lives, occurred on Dr. Carmack's return trip from Detroit, Michigan, where he had addressed the Wayne County Medical Society, to his home in Indianapolis.

A graduate of Indiana University in the class of 1909, Dr. Carmack was one of Indiana's leading otolaryngologists and was professor of his specialty at his alma mater. He was a member of the American College of Surgeons and, at the time of his death, Secretary of the American Otolaryngological Association.

"John Carmack has always been a very active and cooperative Phi Rho," Dr. John H. Warvel, of Indianapolis, writes to the JOURNAL. "He has always been willing to contribute his time and money to help Phi Rho Sigma in Indiana. He was well known not only throughout Indiana, but also in adjoining states for his original work in his specialty. He was beloved by all of the physicians here in Indiana, and his loss is possibly one of the biggest that the medical fraternity has suffered in Indianapolis for quite some time."

Funeral services for Dr. Theobald Smith, N, director-emeritus of the animal pathology station of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, were held in Princeton, New Jersey, on December 13, 1934. Dr. Smith was a scientist of world renown and had headed the animal pathology department of Rockefeller Institute from 1915 until his retirement at the age of 70 in 1929. He served as president of the board of scientific directors of Rockefeller Institute for the past year. He is survived by his wife and their three children.

Dr. Roscoe E. Schindel, H, of South Omaha, Nebraska, died on June 15, 1934, of angina pectoris, at the age of 63. Dr. Schindel was formerly professor of diseases of the stomach at John A. Creighton Medical College in Omaha. He was graduated from Baltimore Medical College in 1897.

Dr. George R. King, aged 26, of Zeta Chapter, was killed instantly on November 22, 1934, when the car he was driving crashed into a tree near Dexter, Michigan. He was graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School in 1933, and was, at the time of his death, assistant resident physician in neurology at the University Hospital in Ann Arbor. His home was in Benton Harbor, Michigan. Two other persons were killed in the accident and another occupant of the car was fatally injured.

Robert Milligan, Z, '29, was found dead from a bullet wound in an automobile near Chardon, Ohio, on November 28, 1934. Authorities were of the opinion that the wound was self-inflicted. Dr. Milligan was a graduate of the College of Medicine in the University of Michigan, had served his internship in the University Hospital, and had been resident physician in neurology. He had planned to begin private practice in Hollywood, California. He was also a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon. His home was in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

TWO PHI RHOS ON HONOR ROLL

Dr. George Hoyt Whipple, an alumnus of Xi Chapter and professor of pathology and dean of the University of Rochester medical and dental schools, and Dr. Maurice Lane Tainter, of Alpha Zeta Chapter, associate professor of pharmacology in Stanford University, have been honored with places on *Modern Medicine's* "roll of men who made medical progress in 1934."

Dr. Whipple, who was initiated into Xi Chapter in 1902 and graduated from John Hopkins in 1905, is cited "for his researches in secondary anemia." "Awarded the Nobel prize in medicine this year," says *Modern Medicine,* "his work wins deserved recognition (with Murphy and Minot)."

Dr. Tainter is rewarded with a place among the 25 men on the Honor Roll "for exploring the possibilities of dinitrophenol as a metabolic stimulant, and for conscientious study into the limitations and dangers of this drug (with Cutting)."

MEMBERSHIPS CANCELED

The memberships of the following men have been canceled: John J. McDevitt, John J. Murphy, Hubert F. Green, George E. Bien, Harry Deeths, John C. Rooney, and Peter L. Koch, of Eta Chapter, Creighton University; and Jerome McDowell of Alpha Chapter, Northwestern University.

Oppenheimer Query

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has been tried and proven to be satisfactory, so that the student may have a clear-cut idea of at least one good plan of treatment for the given condition. Later, after clinical experience of his own, the student can evaluate the various plans of treatment, and decide which is best suited for his needs and ability.

Teach them that medicine is also an art, that they are dealing with human beings and not machines, and that their success depends not only on their knowledge but also on their integrity.

Teach the student that he is coming into a profession in which every man should always remember that there is a difference in him who practices an art and in him who drives a trade.

The teacher should so conduct himself that the students will respect him. That includes promptness, knowledge of his subject, kindness, consideration of the students' wishes as far as possible for good work.

It would seem well for the teacher to remember that a medical student is the greatest of imitators. He thinks, he acts, and he believes as does his trusted teacher. Therefore, it is imperative that the teacher speak clearly and accurately, just as it is important that his examination of the patient be as nearly faultless as is possible.

A few years ago while interning in Boston, Massachusetts, I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Harvey Cushing and was shown through his apartment in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. I was struck by his intense interest in medical history. Commenting to him upon my observation I found that it was his belief that a medical student would have his interest stimulated more deeply by delving into the medical history of the separate diseases which he was studying than in any other way. I would like to make this as one of my suggestions for a most important thing for a teacher to keep in mind.

A teacher of students of medicine should keep in mind that he has a distinct responsibility as an example of a fine type of medical man as well as a responsibility of molding the individual mind of each student into a well rounded physician. His conduct within and without the class room should be such that each student would desire to emulate him.

I believe the chief function of a medical school is the training of practicing physicians. If this be true then the important thing for the instructor to keep in mind is to teach the student practical knowledge so that he may be able to take it to the bedside of the sick patient. I believe it is equally important to inculcate in him the necessity of common honesty in dealing with patients. In short, the Golden Rule.

Besides acquainting the students with the well established facts of his science, the teacher should impress upon them the limitations of our present day knowledge and arouse their interest in what is being done in research laboratories. Although the students themselves may never contribute anything in the way of research they will at least realize the importance of keeping abreast of the latest developments in the medical sciences. They should be made to read the various scientific journals in the hope of cultivating the "habit" of referring to current medical literature.

Interest in cultivating the spiritual side of the student by leadership, example, inspiration, like Osler in his role of "senior student." The goal is not to teach medicine but to assist the student to prepare himself for the pursuit of an arduous profession. His success will depend upon two major factors, the intellectual and the spiritual. These two phases of the personality are "powered" by the dominant motive which is usually self interest. Emphasis on marks, "passing" etc. pitches the dominant motive at a low level—all effort is to get by. Things which do not obviously promote this "passing" are of no value to the student; hence, are disregarded. The spiritual phase of a physician's equipment is often the decisive factor in success. It is not provided for in the curriculum and may even be stifled in a blind pursuit of marks.

When we do not get the subject across, we should look for the fault in ourselves and not the student.

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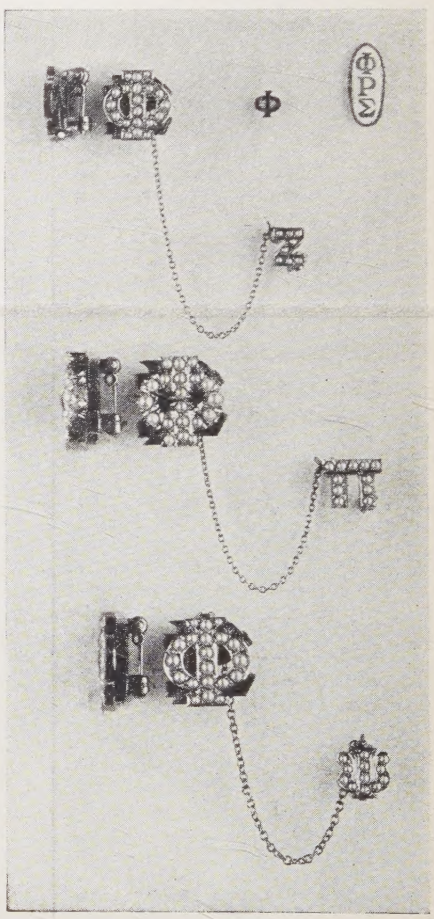

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